and higher eligibility conditions for intake in the CBI. Existence of vacancies results in additional work load. The Government has taken appropriate steps to fill the vacancies. In 2002, a special recruitment drive enable filling 255 vacancies in the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Evaluation of PMRY

3558. DR. ABRAR AHMED:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) when the last evaluation of the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana was done and the results thereof; and

(b) the details of the rate of loan recovered under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM): (a) The last evaluation of the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) (second round) was done in the year 2000-01 by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi. The study pertained to the programme years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98. It covered 13 districts of 5 States namely; Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab and Rajasthan covering 16,397 beneficiaries. The important findings of the evaluation study (second round) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the reports received from Reserve Bank of India, the recovery of loan overdues under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was 34.6 per cent for the year ended March, 2002.

Statement

Important Findings of the Evaluation Study of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (Second Round)

(i) 61.3% of beneficiaries belong to General category, 25.6% to OBCs, 11.0% to SCs and 2.1% to STs, Proportion of women is 14%.

(ii) Sanction is 81.6% of target and 74.7% of sanctioned cases are disbursed.

(iii) Average amount of loan disbursed is Rs. 57,403/- per beneficiary.

(iv) employment generated is 1.94 persons per functional unit.

(v) The distribution of the beneficiaries in rural and urban areas is 49.9% and 50.1% respectively.

(vi) Assets have been created in 89.7% of the cases disbursed.

(vii) About 36.4% of the beneficiaries were repaying the loan instalment on time.

(viii) Wilful default has been found in 16% of the default cases.

Condition of rural industries in U.P.

†3559. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that condition of conventional rural and cottage industries has deteriorated considerably and these are on the verge of closure in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve condition of the said industries; and

(d) to what extent Government have succeeded in improving condition of the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM): (a) to (c) The Khadi and Village Industries sector consists essentially of conventional (traditional) rural cottage industries. Government have been taking steps from time to time for the promotion and development of rural and cottage industries with positive results. Assistance provided to this sector consists of margin money assistance under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), training, technological and marketing support. As a result, village industries have been registering growth in employment.

In order to further strengthen this sector in the country, 'Khadi Package' was announced by the Government on 14.5.2001. The package mainly consists of creation of packaging and design facilities, measures to promote marketing, brand building, cluster development, focus on core areas and provision of additional working capital etc.

(d) The improvement in the status of rural cottage industries during the past two years in the Uttar Pradesh is given below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.